Mr. CLAY of Alabama hoped the gentleman from Michigan would be gratified, when certain facts were known, which had intervened between this and the last session: he thought it was due to that gentleman that a select committee should be appointed. It was manifestly the leading motive of the friends of the many who had before been deprived of i; the bill was ordered to be engrossed; but, in the copying, one or two clauses had been accidentally omitted, and the omission was only discovered when interests. And at the same time, he seconded, to their tent of his ability, resolutions respecting the peculiar interests of the South, going the full length with the omission was only discovered when rectify the error, unless by unanimous consent, which was not obtained, as a gentleman on the other side obwhat use had been made of this? Why it had been the Senate in relation to the subject. Having been partihad attempted to introduce into a bill respecting the District of Columbia, the principle of Abolition. Yes, the false and slanderous charge had been copied into had been imputed to him-falsely and slanderously people of the U. S., in the shape of an appeal from the imputed to him-and not only to him, but the same people of this District, an attack had been made on accusation had been made generally against his colleague and the friends of universal suffrage who voted the chairman. In this document, it was alleged that this subject was not introduced into the Senate until to a special committee, not only because it was according to an established parliamentary principle that a bill should be referred to a committee, a majority of which, at least, was favorable to its principle, but that the senate until all courts he and his friends much be senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in consequence of the result of that election that it had been introduced. Now, was that the fact? Was it all courts he and his friends much be senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in consequence of the result of that election that it had been introduced. Now, was that the fact? Was it had been introduced early in the sensition of the senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in consequence of the result of that election that it had been introduced. Now, was that the fact? Was it had been introduced early in the sensition of the senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in the consequence of the result of that election that it had been introduced. Now, was that the fact? Was it had been introduced early in the sensition of the senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in the consequence of the result of the senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in the consequence of the result of the senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in the consequence of the result of the senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in the consequence of the result of the senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in the consequence of the result of the senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in the consequence of the result of the senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in the consequence of the result of the senate until after the municipal election in June last, and it was in the consequence Mr. MERRICK disclaimed any hostility to the ex-

Mr. MERRICK disclaimed any hostility to the extension of the right of suffrage; and if any accusation had been made against the gentleman from Alabama and his friend from Michigan of any intention to do any thing to affect the peculiar interests of the South, it was unjust, and without foundation; and he (Mr. Merrick) gave the gentleman his testimony that they were free from any just ground of imputation. He then argued against the reference to a select committee, and denied that it was the practice to refer bills ferred to the standing Committee and the majority of that body had aimed a vital blow at the most serious and essential interests of this part of the country. Under these circumstances it was that he felt it to be his peculiar duty to propose the recommittee.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama hoped his friend from Michigan would now withdraw his motion of reference to a select committee.

Mr. NORVELL consented, and then the bill was referred to the standing Committee and the majority of that body had aimed a vital blow at the most serious and essential interests of this part of the country. Under these circumstances it was that he felt it to be his peculiar duty to propose the recommittee.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama hoped his friend from Michigan of any intention to do any thing to affect the peculiar duty to propose the recommittee.

Mr. NORVELL consented, and then the bill was remittee, and denied that it was the practice to refer bills to committees that were known to be favorable to their lumbia. principle, on the petition of the memorialists. He was of opinion that this bill should go to the usual standing Committee for the District, for there were many matters to be regulated with which they, from their position, were the most likely to be acquainted; there were many matters that would enter into the consideration of this bill, which ought not to be overlooked in framing a new charter; it was very important that there should be a redistribution of the representative power among the wards of the city according to the population of the different parts of the city, and there were a great many other subjects properly appertaining to the committee of this District, and therefore he hoped the se lect committee would not be appointed.

Mr. PRESTON, opposed the special reference, and argued that the bill ought to be referred to the Standing Committee for the District. He thought the question of an extension of the right of suffrage was one of great importance, and one that required the profoundest consideration. In his own State he had expressed his opinion that it was a great want of policy to restrict municating a statement of the officers of the navy on the right of suffrage, except as to color: ma slavehold-ing State where one-half the working classes were showing the cause of their absence, the time of its exthe right of suffrage, except as to color: in a slaveholding State where one-half the working classes were struck out, it seemed to him to be an odious distinction among the whites, and he desired to disfranchise no one. In this principle he advocated, but he had yet, as a Senator, to be convinced whether his South Carolina doctrine was applicable. He would not the Datasta of Calmbia. He would not the cable to the District of Columbia. He would ask the tion relative to pensioners, applying for a pension, o people here what they desire, and look to what extent it would affect their institutions, their habits, their prejudices, and their dispositions; he preferred, therefore, that this matter should go the Committee on the Dis-

the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia. On the abstract question of human rights, his opinions could not be mistaken; but they must recollect they were legislating for this District, which was without report by what authority, on what vouchers, and through They must consider who it was here that had a right whom, he paid to C. Bulkley the sum of \$500; to to vote, and what was their residence here, what was their interest here, and how it would affect the great Lowrey the sum of \$104, for services rendered by them institutions of the South; and a hundred other ques- in taking depositions in the case of the contested elecinstitutions of the South, and a number other ques-tions they must ask themselves, before they decided on a measure of this importance. The Senator might get a special committee, that would arrive at a conclu-sion with wonderful rapidity; but he assured him that witnesses in the said contest, and which that gentleif it were referred to the Committee on the District of man says he returned; whether the said vouchers give Columbia, that committee would reflect and examine, the names and time of attendance of the said witnesses,

be well windered to consider what was the pre-berton which all to consider what was the pre-berton which all to whole history or old shart, face of the paper, I was directed to pay \$110.

The account of George Lowrey, as door-keeper, quence of certain resolutions and memorials presented amounting to \$ 04-not being reduced by the Committee this House in the month of Feb., 1849, by the Sena-tee-was directed to be paid by a verbal order. In like tors from Ohio, in relation to this very matter, which manner the sum allowed for payment of witnesses in Imbia-a committee which was constituted nearly as at present-and on which, as late as the 5th of June, no mode practised by the Committees when accounts are est had been made: that other memorials were pre- clear and undisputed. sented by the Senator from Michigan, and a special ration of many claims, by their reference to a select | The various sums above mentioned, together with appointment of a select committee on this subject. The appear from the letter of the accounting clerk, here-very reason why a bill should be kept before a standing with communicated and marked A.

In Mr. Naylor's answer to this letter, he returned committee which had it in its care, would induce him to desire that this bill should again go to a select comwas the head, had had the memorial on which this bill which is herewith communicated, and marked B. was based, in their care; they had made a report there. The sum of \$11.50, returned by Mr. Ingersoll, as

Mr. MERRICK replied. Mr. KING had listened attentively to the remarks of the Senators, and he was surprised to find so much importance attached to the reference of this bill to either party and party legislation for this District, which had party and party legislation for this District, which had no political influence or power, but when he appointed ference, and moved a reference to the Committee on the standing committee for this District it was certainly with no manifestation of party feeling, for the memly with no manifestation of party feeling, for the memhera of the committee were all of the political party ad-fence of his motion, the question of reference to the verse to that to which he belonged. In the appoint ment of that committee he never thought of party, and and decided in the affirmative. he believed there was not a Senator in that chamber that would believe it to be either right or proper to legis-that would believe it to be either right or proper to legis-The SPEAKER then announced reports from comlate for the District on party principles. But the mem-bers of the Select Committee who had charge of this subject at the last session, had been held up to public indig-nation because a mistake had been made by a clerk in copying the bill, and they had been charged with the pose; but it was abuse accusation, and it came from a of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

buse zource. Every gentleman that knew him, well Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Revoknew that no consideration could induce him to depart | lutionary Claims, reported a bill to authorize the payfrom the course he believed to be the correct one from ment of seven years' half pay, due on account of the any political consideration; and yet they had been death of Lieut. Jonathan Dye, an officer in the Virginia ter which it was asserted contained provisions deleterious in themselves, in consequence of the accidental omissions which had been mentioned. Now, he cared very little whether this bill was re-

ferred to the Committee on the District of Columbia or Whole, and ordered to be printed. to a Select Committee. If he alone were to decide, he would say, let it go to the Committee on the District of would do the duty which they owed to their country, which they owed to themselves, and which they owed particularly to the District. He would be perfectly satisfied that the charter should be left to them; but made at the last session, be now taken up. It was not his friends, who had been subject to censure, however, thought they owed it to themselves to have this subject again brought under their control, that they might present it in the shape which they had intend-ed it should have originally assumed. There was another reason why there should be no delay. The charter of the city had already expired, and memorials had he had a right to make it. He was, however, surprised ance with the resolution of the House of Representa- trary in many of its provisions, he yet made no serious been presented urging its renewal, and the exten- at the objection of the gentleman from Alabama, inas- tives of the 15th inst., transmitting a list of all the cursion of the right of suffrage; and he hoped such a charter much as he had stated most distinctly that he had no tailments in the transportation of the mail, made since the specious title of "a bill to prevent frauds on the would be granted as would be beneficial to the District, intention of debating the subject at that time.

Mr. FILLMORE hoped that when the subject was giving its inhabitants all the rights that properly be-longed to them. The great political contest of the to Senators principles which they did not hold, and if subject. He did not know when it would be conveni-the standing committee would take it up at an early ent for them to attend. Moreover, the sitting member day, and promptly act upon the bill, he hoped his friend [Mr. Norvell] would withdraw his proposition. He hoped they should not make any thing like a party contest on a subject into which it ought not to enter.

course on this bill, that about five hundred citizens of this District, many of whom did not possess the right now in his seat, so that the objection of the gentleman of suffrage, had petitioned Congress for the enactment from New York no longer existed. The day for an of a new charter, which petitions were referred to the examination of the case could therefore be now fixed, Committee on the District; but as several months had and if agreeable, he would propose that it would be the committee of citizens waited upon him, and requested that he would present another memorial, and move its reference to a select committee; and in pursuance of that and repeated requests subsequently, he had made House might think proper to take on the subject the proposition which he submitted at the last session, was willing to leave the matter in the hands of the and not because he desired to take upon himself the House.

enough to do on two other important committees of which he was a member. He repeated, he acted in pursuance of the desire of those whom the committee was appointed to represent, most of whom were divested of the right of suffrage; and in doing so, had he done any thing but justice to those citizens? He was also desirous to say, that he was unwilling to allow the tleman from Maryland might not have occupied their present positions. He asked for the ayes and noes on the question of reference. seat but for a very few days, the first session he sat there, before he expressed his desire to give these, ple a Representative or a Delegate, similar to the ritories, on the avowed principle that it was necess-to induce the two Houses to pay proper attention to their

South, from the interference of others, or of Congress, with the domestic institutions about which Southern was not obtained, as a gentleman on the other side objected. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. C.) moved to lay the bill on the table, with an intimation that at the present session it would be brought up again. But what use had been made of this? Why it had been the Senate in relation to the subject. Having been partievery dirty party sheet, and in his State especially, it had been imputed to him-falsely and slanderously people of the U. S., in the shape of an appeal from the the select committee, of which he had the honor to be with him. He hoped that this bill would be committed this subject was not introduced into the Senate until

which, at least, was lavorable to its principle, but that all events he and his friends might be permitted to do themselves justice, in view of the accusations of those who had so foully slandered them. committee and the majority of that body had aimed a

Mr. NORVELL presented the memorial of citizen of Georgetown, asking for an amendment of their char ter so as to extend the elective franchise. Mr. KING gave notice that to-morrow he would as leave to introduce a bill for the relief of the legal rep-

resentatives of Aaron Vail, deceased, late consul at Several engrossed bills were then taken up on their third reading, read a third time, and passed The resolution submitted vesterday by Mr. Norvell in relation to the removal of the chandelier, was taken up, and after some remarks from Mr. N. and Mr. TAP PAN, was laid on the table,

And the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1840.
The SPEAKER laid before the House the following

communications, viz: 1. From the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 11th of May last, com-

On motion of Mr. FILLMORE, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

3. From the Clerk of the House, as follows:

Mr. SOUTHARD also advocated the reference of he bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

How. R. M. T. Hunter,

Speaker of the House of Representatives U. S.: Sir: In obedience to the further order of the House passed December 21, 1840, "that said report be recom mitted to the Clerk, with instructions further to reand then decide according to their best judgments respecting the interests to be affected.

Mr. HUBBARD said, it occurred to him it was unnecessary to discuss the merits of the bill which the committee appointed at the last session reported.—

That subject was not now before them, but it might That subject was not now before them, but it might pay \$500 to said Bulkley. The account presented by

were referred to the Committee on the District of Co- behalf of Mr. Naylor, amounting to \$750, was also di-

The rouchers give the names and times of attendcommittee was appointed, of which the Senator from ance of the witnesses; but having no acquaintance with Michigan (Mr. Norvell) was the Chairman. Now he, the handwriting in which they are drawn, I herewith (Mr. Hubbard,) as the Chairman of the Committee on communicate the original papers (Nos. 366 and 356) Claims would be glad to be relieved from the consider for the use of the House.

committee; and he believed the Senator from Kentucky, one other of \$193, for Peter Lewis, were enclosed in (Mr. Crittenden,) and the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. separate drafts to the Hon. Charles Naylor, Philadel-Merrick,) assented to, if they did not recommend, the phis, to be paid out to the respective claimants, as will

to desire that this bill should again go to a select committee, which had had it in its consideration. He draft for \$104 in favor of Peter Lewis, stating that he thought it was not too much to ask for this. The select committee, of which the Senator from Michigan as will more fully appear from his letter, a copy of

on, and he did think the subject should be kept where stated in my former report, and \$884 76, returned by tion relative to the loss of horses in the Florida war, Mr. Navlor, have been credited to the contingent fund of this House All of which is respectfully s HUGH A. GARLAND, Clerk House of Reps. U. S.

Mr. FLOYD moved a reference of the report to the

Petitions were then presented by Mr. RIVES of Vir-

mittees to be in order. Mr. W. C. JOHNSON, from the Committee for the

otion of this as a political game for a political pur- trict of Columbia: which was referred to the Committee

thus arraigned for political purposes; and his friend continental line, and who was killed in the battle of Mr. Norvell had been consured for reporting a char- Brandywine; which was referred to the Committee of de and ordered to be printed. Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Revo

lutionary Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Jas. Deatley; which was referred to the Committee of the

On motion of Mr. STANLY, Resolved, That the report made by the Committee Columbia-it was their business to examine and guard on Expenditures on the Public Buildings, relating to the interests of the District, and he had no doubt they the branch mint at Charlotte, N. Carolina, be printed. Mr. RIVES of Virginia moved that the report of the Committee of Elections, on the subject of the contested election case of Messrs. NAYLOR and INGERSOLL, his intention to enter into a debate on the subject at that time, but his object in calling it up was, that the private bills. House might fix upon some time when it would be con-

renient to go into the merits of the case.

Mr. CRABB objected. Mr. RIVES said, the motion being a privileged one,

country was over, and there was no object in attributing to Senators principles which they did not hold; and if subject. He did not be done until it was convenient to Senators principles which they did not hold; and if taken up, it would not be done until it was convenient the time when they took effect, and the amount of each.

was not in his seat.

Mr. RIVES said he had seen the sitting member that morning previous to his making the motion, and he presumed there would be no difficulty, so far as that mem ost on a subject into which it ought not to enter.

Mr. NORVELL said, in explanation of his own ber was concerned, as to fixing a time.

Mr. RIVES observed that the sitting member was

the day for to-morrow.

Mr NAVLOR had no objection to any course th

labor of such a committee, and of examining the subject so fully as would be necessary to enable him favor of a postponement of the subject until after the to prepare and perfect the measure; for he had

The motion, as modified, was then agreed to.

Resolutions then being in order,
The SPEAKER stated that the following resolution

offered by Mr. RARIDEN, on Thursday last, would come

be instructed to inquire into the expediency of report-ing a bill providing for the expenditure of \$150,000 in

tion. He declared that the eight States of the Northtion would make their way into the hall to obtain their Smith, Truman Smith, Tillinghast, Toland, Trumbull, rights by force. He could not conceive why the people of that part of the Union should be treated so. The Mr. JONES of Virginia, on leave, reported from the South got appropriations for its Dismal Swamps and every thing else; so also did the North; but as for his people, and those of the other Northwestern States, they could obtain nothing. Why, said he, are the people of local did nothing. Why, said he, are the people of local did nothing. the West to be thus trampled upon? Mr. P. also dis-coursed on the grievances of the Western people arisng from other causes. He then touched upon nullifi-ation, the tariff question, etc., and concluded by giving ing from other causes. He then touched u the House a solemn warning, that in case the resolu should be rejected, the people of the Northwest would rise in their might, when their indignation would be an all-consuming blaze, without a particle of smoke, which should destroy all that was not right.

Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON, in the course of some NAVAL SERVICE, very humorous remarks in reply to the member from for the year 1841; which was read twice, referred to a Indiana, suggested to him that the true and only rea-son why the Cumberland road had not been completed, was that it had been begun at the wrong end. right end was in Maryland, between Rockville and Fredericktown; and until the road should be conto obtain an appropriation. Mr. J. concluded by asking the gentleman to accept a modification of the re- the rule. solution, appropriating \$50,000 for that portion of he Rockville and the Monocacy.

Mr. PROFFIT, after a brief rejoinder, accepted the

his own district was concerned, he was sure that nothing could be obtained by threats. If the gentleman
and his people wanted money, let them open a tade
with the Southwest, when, if they made fair bargins,
Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and on the Cumberland to enter the hall for the purpose of obtaining what they wanted by force. He would repeat, let the gentleman's

with them. The question being on the resolution as modified. Mr. HUBBARD moved to lay it on the tabe; on Cleveland Tennessee. which motion the yeas and nays were demanded and

Mr. HUBBARD then withdrew his motion.

Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Blackwell, Botts, Boyd, Aaron chandelier.

Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William O. Butler, William B. Campiell, Carroll, Carter, Clifford, Coles, Connor, Mark A. Cooper, William R. Cooper, Crabb, Craig, Davies, John Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dellet, Doig, Earl, Eastman, Fine, between this Government and the Government of Fisher, Floyd, Garland, Gerry, Gogg'n, Griffin, Habersham, Hawes, Hawkins, Hill of Virginia, Hill of N. C., Hopkins, Hubbard, Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Kille, Lewis, Lowell, McCarty, McClellan, McClure, McCuloch, McKay, Marchand, Miller, Montant Marchand, Miller, Montant Marchand, Miller, Montant Miller, Montant Marchand, Miller, Montant Miller, Montant Marchand, Miller, Montant Marchand, Miller, Montant Miller, Montant Marchand, Miller, Marchand, Miller, Marchand, M

Granston, Crockett, Cross, Curtis, Cushing, Dana, heard in his defence.

John W. Davis, Garret Davis, Dennis, Doan, Doe, On motion of Mr. EVERETT, Duncan, Edwards, Everett, Fillmore, Galbraith, Giddings,

sell, Saltonstall, Simonton, Truman Smith, Thomas and price of disposing of the public land lying within Smith, Stuart, Swearingen, Sweney, Taylor, John the States recently admitted into the Union; which he B. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trummoved should be referred to the Committee on Public B. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trum-bull, Peter J. Wagner, Weller, John White, Wick, Thomas W. Williams, and Winthrop-92. So the resolution was laid on the table. The resolution offered on the 17th inst. by Mr. Christopher Morgan, calling upon the Postmaster-General to furnish a statement of the amount expended by the Derrule, laid over.

partment for the services of special agents, was taken up and agreed to. The resolution of Mr. Botts, calling for information in relation to Treasury Notes and drafts, was also taken up and agreed to.

The resolution of Mr. Dawson, calling for informa was next taken up, and with a modification by Mr. J. W. Davis, so as to include the Black Hawk war, agreed

Mr. BARNARD then called up the resolution offered by him, requiring information relative to the aggregate him at the list session, and on which the Senate added, revenue accruing from customs, land, &c., &c.; and by way of amendment, fourteen sections imposing a the question being on the adoption of the same, Mr. BARNARD, with a view of addressing the

House upon it on to-morrow, moved an adjournment, And the House adjourned. IN SENATE,

Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1840.

vate and local character, the following proceedings took in New York city in relation to the tariff, with a view

intended for a circulation. Mr. HENDERSON presented a joint resolution for in one of the New York papers, and were of a characthe relief of the sufferers at Natchez by the tornado of ter derogatory to the dignity of the House. Mr. A. to be engrossed, were severally read a third time and

August, 1840.
Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole The bill for the benefit of those who have lost their among them, but that they were of the class of foreign- read, and appropriately referred. improvements in consequence of treaties with the crs for whom the bill of last session was intended to

consideration was ordered to be engrossed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the character of such allies. the bills on the calendar.

The bill to make new provisions respecting Navy Pensions, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto, Mr. WILLIAMS of Maine spoke at length in sup-

the purpose of enabling the motion of reference to be port of it. After a few remarks from Mr. WRIGHT, the bill was postponed to the first Monday in December. The same disposition was made of the bill to regulate the pay and emoluments of pursers in the Navy.

The rest of the day was spent in the consideration of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1840.
The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Post Office Department, in compli- the House, and although he considered the bill arbiwith the dates when such curtailments were made, laving on a new tariff, disturbing the compromise act,

ordered to be printed.

Mr. JAMES, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to prereferred to a committee. sent a petition from an Anti-Slavery Society in his proceeded to read the petition. Mr. W. COST JOHNSON objected to the reading.

whether it came under the rule relating to Aboli-The SPEAKER decided that the petition was embraced by the rule.

order that the petition might be received.

Mr. W. COST JOHNSON moved to lay the motion suspend on the table.

The SPEAKER said that a statement of its contents had already been made by the member from Pennsylvania; and the rule under which the petition came pro-

but on observing that the House was not full, withdrew the call.

As for the merchants of New York being the call.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of setting apart three hundred thousand dollars per annum of the proceeds of the public lands for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in Ohio to its western termination, to be constructed in a continuous line from East to West, and of distributing the residue of the said proto be constructed in a continuous line from East to berry, Doe, Doig, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fisher, bill by its title purporting the residue of the said proceeds among the several States upon the principle of Griffin, Hammond, Hawes, John Hill of Va., John Hil ceeds among the several States upon the principle of what is called Mr. Clay's land bill, taking the census of 1840 as the basis of the distribution.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. Hubbard to lay the resolution on the table, and on which the yeas and nays had been ordered.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and were—yeas 105, navs 81.

Griffin, Hammond, Hawes, John Hill of Va., John Hill of

Stanly, Stuart, Sumter, Sweeny, Taliaferro, Francis gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Adaris,] he ob-Thomas, Waddy Thompson, Jacob Thompson, John served that he would gladly, on all occasions, leave him 105, nays 81.

So the resolution was laid on the table.
Mr. PROFFIT asked leave to submit the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means Williams, and Wise-99

each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, during the year 1541, on the Cumberland road.

Augs—Messis, Anams, Barnard, Beatty, Boardman, minded as the gentleman himself. The report of the Briggs, Brockway, Calhoun, Carr, Casey, Chittenden, minded as the gentleman himself. The report of the Clark, Cranston, Cushing, Davee, E. Davies, Edwards, Herald, falsifying and caricaturing the proceedings, ring the year 1541, on the Cumberland road.

Mr. P. then, in a very animated manner, foretold the Fillmore, Fletcher, Floyd, Giddings, Granger, Hastings, direful consequences which he had alleged would en-sue, in case the House should not make the appropria-coln, Lowell, McCulloch, Mallory, Marvin, Morgan, C. Morris, Palen, Paynter, Peck, Proffit, Rariden, western Territory would unite, and in their indigna- Reed, Russell, Saltonstall, Simonton, Slade, John

Committee on Ways and Means a bill making approsary thus to correct the erroneous impression which

Indian tribes.

Mr. BARNARD wished to inquire the amount of appropriations required for the Indian Department. Mr. JONES replied that it was \$700,000.

The above bill was read twice, and on motion of Mr. JONES, was referred to the Committee of the Mr. JONES, was referred to the Committee of the After some further debate in which Messrs. PICK-Whole on the State of the Union, and, with the accompanying documents, ordered to ompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES, on leave, reported from the sam

Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. RIVES, from the Committee of Elections, offer

ed a resolution proposing to pay to James Carlisle admenced in that quarter, the gentleman, with all the ditional compensation for services rendered as clerk to people of the West at his heels, would never be able the Committee of Elections. Objection being made, the resolution lies over, under

During the presentation of petitions and reports. Comberland road in the State of Maryland between leave was given to introduce the following resolutions: On motion of Mr. PROFFIT,
Resolved, That so much of the resolution of this
House, adopted on the 17th December, 1840, as calls Mr. HUBBARD was afraid the gentleman from Indiana was going the wrong way to work in order toobtain money for his State. Mr. H. said that so far as &c., be hereby rescinded; and the said Department is

with the Southwest, when, if they made fair bargins, there would be no objection to taking their pork and road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and also copies of whiskey for produce. That, in his opinion, would be a far more effectual mode than bringing on a greatarmy used on said works, and belonging to the United States. to enter the hall for the purpose of obtaining what they wanted by force. He would repeat, let the gentlenan's constituents open a trade, and, so far as his district was concerned, he was sure they would be ready to swap inquire into the propriety of establishing a post route from Cleveland Tennessee, to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to

On motion of Mr. McCLELLAN, Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds inquire whether the falling of the chande-Mr. WISE renewed it.

Mr. PROFFIT demanded the yeas and nays; which workmanship and construction; and also whether any rere ordered, and being taken, were as follows:

Weas-Messrs. Alford, Judson Allen, Atherton, ther any ought to be paid, to the constructor of the

On motion of Mr. EVERETT. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if compatible

tanya, Sam. W. Morris, Nisbet, Parmenter, Parris, Pick- to report to this House the names of all the Postmasters terson, Jared W. Williams, Henry Williams, Lewis or misdemeanor, and specifying the nature to williams, Joseph L. Williams and Wise—64.

Williams, Joseph L. Williams and Wise—64.

Since removed was made acquainted with the complaint upon which the removal was made acquainted with the complaint. Carr. Casey, Chittenden, Clark, plaint, confronted with his accuser, or allowed to be appointed.

On motion of Mr. U. Carling on steambage to describe the complaint upon which the removal was made acquainted with the complaint upon which the removal was made acquainted with the complaint upon which the removal was made acquainted with the complaint upon which the removal was made to be appointed.

On motion of Mr. U. Carling on steambage to describe the complaint upon which the removal was made to be appointed.

On motion of Mr. U. Carling on the same subject ordered to be appointed.

On motion of Mr. McKAY, the communication from

Resoired. That the Committee on the Library be in-Goode, Granger, Green, Ham- structed to inquire into the expediency of furnishing to one of William S. Hastings, John Hastings, Henry, each of the State Legislatures a copy of the printed do-Hook, Hunt, James, Jameson, Jenifer, Charles John-cunients of both Houses—and of the Register of Deston, William Cost Johnson, Kempshall, Lane, Lin- bates, and of all other publications made by order of coln, Marvin, Mason, Medill, Mitchell, Monroe, Mor- either House, if a sufficient number of copies remain on Ogle, Osborne, Palen, Parrish, Paynter, Peck, Pope, Proffit, Randall, Rariden, Reynolds, Ridgway, Rus-

> Lands, with the following instructions : "To report a bill to grant prospective pre-emptions to settlers on the public lands, and to reduce the price to settlers according to the value of said lands." The motion giving rise to debate, was, under the

REVENUE LAWS. Mr. ADAMS, after some explanatory remarks showing under what circumstances House bill No. 100, providing for he more faithful execution of the laws relating to the collection of duties on imports, had been it to the Committee on Manufactures

Mr. PICEENS objected to the bill being taken up otherwise than in its regular order on the calendar. Mr. WISE wished to ask the gentleman from Mas

Mr. ADAMS explained that it was; but his view Mr. ADAMS explained that it was; but his view in moving a reference to the Committee on Manufactures deration of the memorial of the Legislature of Illinois, was not to have them report the whole of the bill, as asking an extension of time for the payment of duty amended by the Senate, but the bill as it was originally bonds, and that it be referred to the Con reported from the committee. So far as he was con-cerned, it was not his wish that a revenue bill should Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1840.

After the presentation of numerous memorials and be reported, but a bill only for the suppression of fraud. Mr. A then alluded to a meeting of certain merchants

Mr. A then alluded to a meeting of certain merchants petitions, and the introduction of several bills, of a pri- Mr. A. then alluded to a meeting of certain merchants Mr. BENTON gave notice that he would, to-mor-row, bring in a bill to impose a tax on Bank Notes, and all paper intended for a circulation.

Mr. MOUTON, from said, the proceedings of the meeting had been reported reported several bills. asked who were these New York merchants who thus passed. showed their estimate of the standing of the House He believed there was not a native of New York Chickasaw Indians, was then taken up, and after some consideration was ordered to be entrossed.

They were the particular allies of the gentle-entitled "An act to grant certain relinquished and unconsideration was ordered to be entrossed.

man from South Carolina, but he, Mr. A., did not like appropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the pur-

Mr. A. then submitted his motion of reference the Committee on Manufactures.

The SPEAKER stated that the motion could be entertained only by a suspension of the rules.

Mr. STANLY moved a suspension of the rules, for

Mr. WISE, before he voted, wished to have a little more information on the subject. The bill introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts, at the last ses sion, was a bill to prevent frauds on the revenue. object was not to disturb the Tariff question or inter-It did not propose the fere with the Compromise bill. imposition of a new tariff, but simply to enforce the laws on the existing Tariff. As such, the bill passed opposition to it. It went to the Senate, where, under and imposing on certain articles an additional duty of fourteen sections, had never passed the House, but was asked the

Mr. W. then vindicated the merchants of New York State; and, as the shorter way of stating its contents, from the charge alluded to by Mr. Adams. He, too, to the compromise act, which he maintained had been of a revival of trade, and the markets generally having saw the reported proceedings of the meeting of merchants in that city; but he would inform the gentleman Mr. JAMES persisted; and, having read the petition and the House, that the report was nothing but a carithrough, sent it to the Speaker that he might decide cature of the proceedings, published in the New York it was with deep regret that the merchants of New Mr. JAMES then moved a suspension of the rule in forth representing them as using such language in reing institutions of the States for revenue, it might, with to its allegiance to the Sultan.

The London Globe of Dec. 3d, says: "A second edition of the same propriety, be so extended as to amount to a second edition." one instance, showing how much reliance was to be local planning to admit.

Alexandria, which confirm the report of the Herald, Mr. W. any means, to admit.

Mr. WEBSTER contended that more respect ought ris of the submission of the Pacha. Mr. SLADE asked for the reading of the petition, referred to it as saying that the gentleman from Masin order that he might know on what he was required sachusetts (Mr. A.) introduced this bill at the last ses- to be had for the Constitution than to entertain such a sion when there were bit four members present. The bill in the Senate.

ceived from one of the merchants who composed that bard, Huntington, Webster, Calhoun, King, Pierce, The question being on the motion to lay the motion to suspend on the table,

Mr. COST JOHNSON demanded the yeas and nays;

Cerved from one of the merchants who composed that meeting, (Mr. Jeffries.) explaining the matter, and meeting, (Mr. Jeffries.) explaining the matter, and said he was sure that if the gentleman from Massa-stable was taken by yeas chusetts had seen it, he would not have made the re-

As for the merchants of New York being the delice and the real state of the gentleman from South Carolina, he, Mr. W. Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, of the gentleman from South Carolina, he, Mr. W. Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, of the gentleman from South Scoth stood in need of no allies.

We would assert that the South stood in need of no allies.

Yeas—Messrs. Julius C. Altord, John W. Allen, Anormal would stand alone on its own strength, and by that means they would secure own strength, and by that means they would secure own strength, and by that means they would secure own strength, and by that means they would secure own strength, and by that means they would secure own strength, and by that means they would secure own strength, and by that means they would secure own strength, and the place of the secure of the se , John Hill ditional sections of the Senate, was not the bill of last the bill.

alone, except when he said any thing calculated to in-jure the reputation of the high-minded merchants of N. York. Mr. M. then proceeded to describe the character of the meeting held in that city, and contended that the Nays-Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Beatty, Boardman, persons who attended it, were as honorable and highninded as the gentleman himself. The report of the whereof he begged leave to have read by the Clerk a letter he had received on last night from Mr. Jeffries, one of the speakers of that meeting, and whose remarks had been caricatured by the Herald,

The letter of Mr. J. was accordingly read by the Clerk, denying the remarks imputed to him in the He-ald, and expressing his regret that it had become neces-

Mr. CUSHING begged leave to ask whether the INDIAN DEPARTMENT, and for fulfilling the various treaty stipulations with writer of the letter was an American citizen or a for-

Mr. MONROE was inclined to the belief that the writer was not an American citizen, but a Scotchman, who, he doubted not, was one of the most respectable importing merchants in New York.

HAST, and CUSHING, participated,
The question on the motion of Mr STANLY to suspend the rules was put, and decided by year 131—

navs 45. So there being two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the rules were suspended.

Mr. ADAMS then submitted his motion to refer to

the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. WISE, after some further remarks, moved to refer the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The question being first on the motion of Mr. Adams to refer to the Committee on Manufactures, Mr. MORGAN demanded the previous question, which was seconded by the House.

The main question on the motion was then ordered. and taken by yeas and nays, as follows: Veas-Messrs. Adams, John W. Allen, Andrews, Ba ker, Boardman, Bond, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Wm. B. Campbell, Carr, Carroll, Casey, Chittenden,

Clark, Cranston, Cushing, E. Davies, John Davis, Jno. W. Davis, Garret Davis, Do., Doig, Earl, Edwards, Everett, Fillmore, Fletcher, Fornance, Galbraith, Gentry, Gerry, Granger, Hammond, Hand, Wm. S. Hastings, John Hastings, Hawes, Henry, Hook, Jackson, James, Jenifer, Charles Johnston, Wm. Cost Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, Keim, Kemble, Kempshall, Kille, Lane, Leet, Leonard, Lincoln, McCarty, McCulloch, Lane, Leet, Leonard, Lincoln, McCarty, McCulloch, Mallory, Marchand, Marvin, Mason, Medill, Mitchell, Monroe, Moore, Morgan, Samuel W. Morris, Morrow, Naylor, Newhard, Ogle, Osborne, Palen, Parmenter, Paynter, Peck, Pope, Randall, Randolph, Reed, Randen, Ridgway, Edward Rogers, Russell, Saltonstall, Simonton, Slade Albert Smith, John Smith, Truman Smith, Thomas Smith, Stanly, Starkweather, Stuart, intersect the route from Knoxville, Tennessee to Swearingen, Taylor, Francis Thomas, John B. Thompswearingen, Taylor, Tantos, Sear Julians, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, David D. Wagener, Peter J. Wagner, Jno. White, Henry Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams

and Winthrop-109.

Nays-Messrs. Alford, Judson Allen, Anderson. Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Blackwell, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burke, Wm. O. Butler, Clifford, Coles, Connor, Mark A. Cooper, Wm. R. Cooper, Crabb, Craig, Cross, Dana, Dawson, Deberry, Dellet, Doan, Duncan, Eastman, Fisher, Floyd, Garland, Goggin, Hill of North Carolina, Hubbard, Jameson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Lowell, Mc-Prentiss, Rayner, Reynolds, Rives, Shaw, Shepard, Strong, Sumter, Talialerro, Jacob Thompson, Vander-poel, Warren, Watterson, Wick, Jared W. Williams

So the bill was referred to the Committee on Manu-Mr. WISE inquired whether it was in order to in-

struct the committee to strike out all after the 14th section of the bill, and move an amendment thereto. The SPEAKER said it was not. Mr. WISE then moved a suspension of the rule.

But before any question was taken thereon,

the Post Office Department, in respect to transportation of the mails, &c., was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. BRIGGS. The House adjourned. Thursday, Dec. 24, 1540. IN SENATE. The following memorials and petitions were pre-

ented and referred to appropriate committees :
By Mr. PRENTISS : From J. S. Nevins, praying compensation for his services as clerk to the commander of the South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expe-By Mr. STURGEON: From the heirs of Robert

Fulton.

By Mr. MOUTON: From the Branch Pilots of New Orleans.

By Mr. CRITTENDEN: From citizens of Georgetown, asking the recharter of the Farmers' and Me

chanics' Bank. Numerous petitions relating to private claims were also, on motion, removed from the files of the Senate and referred

PEPORTS FROM COMMITTEES By Mr. WALL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, the following bills:
A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of

Thomas Cooper, deceased, with an amendment. A bill to provide for taking evidence in the District Mr. KING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives

And asked to be discharged from the further consi-Mr. SEVIER, from the Committee on Indian Af-

of Aaron Vail, late consul at L'Orient.

reported a bill to provide more effectually for the better lace.

Of showing in what manner they had taunted the security of the lives of passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. Mr. MOUTON, from the Committee on Public Lands,

The bills noticed yesterday as having been ordered

BILLS INTRODUCED The following bills were introduced on leave, twice

lose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee May 23, 1828, and the several acts supplementary and amendatory thereto. A bill making additional appropriations for complet-

ing the improvements in Mobile harbor.

By Mr. NICHOLAS: A bill to authorize the Legisla. ture of Louisiana to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools within that State. Mr. BENTON asked leave to bring in his bill to a tax on bank notes and other paper money used for cir culation in the States and Territories.

Mr. B. explained at length the object of his bill.

Mr. PRESTON called for the reading of the bill;

after the bill was read—
Mr. HUNTINGTON submitted whether a bill of that character was cognizable in the Senate, by the Constitution, which expressly provided that all bills for the purpose of raising the revenue should originate in the close of the first session of the present Congress, revenue, a number of additional sections were added, tures of the bill, as explained by the Senator from Missouri, and contented himself with appealing to the Senate whether the bill did not strictly come within the On motion of Mr. EVERETT, laid on the table and from 25 to 50 per cent. That bill, with the addition of prohibitory clause. On the question of reception he sked the yeas and nays.
Mr. BENTON replied that such bills, or those of a

like character, had been tolerated before, and referred perfected in that body, and all he asked was, that this bill might have the same course.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama, thought that the question of reception had better come up after the bill was printed, tween the allied powers and Mehemet Ali, with the ap He was authorized to say, that there was not and its provisions understood. At the first blush, there probation of France; but no arrangement has been off a word of truth in the representations there made, and appeared to him other important objections, of a constitutional character, besides those suggested by the York had seen the "ciricature" of their proceedings go Senator last up. If the power existed to tax the bank- being content to possess Egypt, and to surrender Syria lation to the characterand standing of the House. As the same propriety, be so extended as to amount to a one instance, showing how much reliance was to be total prohibition—a doctrine he was not prepared, by

The question of laying the motion to receive on the

table was taken by yeas and navs, and decided in the negative, as follows:
Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Calhoun

On this point another discussion ensued, which lasted

for some time, as to the right of the Senator to with-draw it. Mr. Huntington, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, Mr. Preston, and others, denying the right, and Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Sevier, and others, maintain ing it.

Mr. BENTON then asked leave, by the courtesy of

the Senate, to withdraw it; which being granted, The Senate adjourned over to Monday HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Thursday, December 24, 1840.
The SPEAKER laid before the House, the following

communications: 1. From the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 17th inst., asking "what appropriations of money at the last session of Congress were expended by him; designating to what particular objects such appropriations were made, and the specified sums suspended, and what sums continued to be so suspended at the commence

ment of the present session, and their objects respec-On motion of Mr. FILLMORE, laid on the table,

and ordered to be printed.

2. From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report, in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 17th inst., relative to a correspondence between himself and the Treasurer of the United States, in respect to the operations of the Independent Treasury. 4. A report from the Clerk of the House, on the of damaged and useless paper.
On motion of Mr. GARLAND, laid on the table,

and ordered to be printed. Several Senate bills were severally read a first and second time, and referred to the appropriate committees.

The next business in order was the motion of Mr.

Reynolds of Illinois to refer a memorial from the Le-gislature of that State to the Committee on Public ands, with the following instructions: "To report'a bill to grant prospective pre-emptions to settlers on the public lands, and to reduce the price to settlers according to the value of said lands." Mr. REYNOLDS advocated his motion at some

length, and dwelt upon the injustice done to the new States by the present land system.

Mr. PICKENS regretted exceedingly that his friend from Illinois had thought proper, at this time, to bring forward such a subject. We were now at the commencement of a short session, with many other matters pressing upon us, and, in his opinion it was not the proper period for agitating a subject of the most vital interest to the Union. From what he had heard from the gentleman from Indiana the other day, and from what had been manifested from other quarters of the House, he was convinced that no question in future that might be brought up before Congress would be more agitating, or of greater interest than the disposition of these public lands. For his part, when he came to legislate on this subject, he would, as he did on all other subjects; he would legislate neither for the inhabitants of log cabins, nor for the occupant of palaces; but he would legislate for the justice and honor of his country. This, however, was not the proper time for egislating on so important a subject, and he could not but regret its introduction at this period of a short session. The proper time would be at the next Congress, which would bring a new set of Representatives.

The question on the adjustment of the tariff would be also then brought up, when there would be time to

mature some measure which should do justice to both

the individuals as well as to all States that, in prospect of the next census, he considered the question of the public lands a very different question from what it was twenty years ago, when they had to legislate but for a few States, and for a small band of citizens, who had gone forth to seek a living in the wilderness, and to erect their habitations in the forests of the West. The subject of the Western lands was to this Government our colonial system Garland, Goggin, Hill of North Carolina, Hubbard, and his deare was, when the subject should come Jameson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Lowell, McClellan, McClure, McKay, Montanya, Nisbet, Pickens, than that in which they had been for the last ten years. and to set free our colonies. He wanted some fixed or tariff question, but as a question of politics. H was interested in the prosperity and freedom of the West, and if we ever had another pre-emption bill, he would prefer that it should be one fixing the law advance. A general prospective pre-emption law, would be far more preferable than one extending only to two or three years. The latter, in his opinion, was unjust and unwise legislation. This was the reason why he had opposed pre-emption and graduation lass previously introduced, because they were made after the case had occurred, and no system could be wise partiality. He would propose that this subject should come up at the next Congress, when they might fix on some system that would do credit to the Government as well as to the citizens concerned. He would not say what he might be forced to do, but if the prediction of the gentleman of Indiana [Mr. Profit] should be verified, and the people of the West came to demand what they called justice, he would then consider what justice was, and do his duty to his own State as

well as to them.

He would prefer that they would legislate on some general system, for it was not right to be guided by local interests, as it was impossible for him to know what might be the principal interest in this or that question which might arise. He desired to lop off very branch of corrupt Executive patronage which had crept into the land system during the last ten or fifteen years. He believed a graduation system might be necessary as a matter of justice to the rights of the States, but he would advocate some general system. founded on enlightened and statesmanlike views, which would do honor to the country, and not upon

Mr. P. concluded by expressing a hope that the whole subject would be suffered to rest until the next Congress, and that his friend from Illinois would not press his motion of instractions. Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON moved to amend the

this colonial system of the last few years

instructions submitted by Mr. Reynolds, by substituting the following : To refer to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report a bill to have the proceeds of the Columbia and the Territories of the United States. sale of the public domain divided among the States in an equitable ratio, to be used by the States for interna-

> improvements, education, or any other purpose, as may deemed wise by the several States receiving said distribution Mr. JOHNSON then advocated his amendment at

some length; after which,
Mr. HUBBARD took the floor to reply to some o the statements of Mr. Johnson; and, in so doing, proposed to illustrate the accuracy of his own position by reference to statistical facts, having reference to the value of waste lands in Alabama, &c.

Mr. H. had not proceeded far, when he said that this vas a more important subject-that the discussion had been sprung suddenly on the House-that he should like time for consideration-and that if any member would move an adjournment, he would yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, then moved that when the House adjourn, it will adjourn over to Monday; which was agreed to. An adjournment was then moved, and the encetion

By Mr. CLAY of Alabama. A bill to amend an act tive: yeas 59, navs 94.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved to postpone the subsided and unect until the second Tuesday in January next; which he afterwards withdrew. And another motion was made to adjourn, which pre-

vailed. And the House adjourned until Monday

## FOREIGN.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer Acadia, Capt. Miller, arrived at Boston about two o'clock on Monday, 21st inst., bringing dates from London to the 4th December, inclusive. touched at Halifax on Saturday, after encountering, for nearly the whole voyage, a continuation of head winds and boisterous weather. Capt. Thaver, of the Mohegan steamboat, remained

at Stonington four hours waiting for the papers to be conveyed to this city by Harnden's express-to which we are indebted for London journals. The most important intelligence is the continued prospect of peace, the taking of an important military

station in Syria, and the birth of a daughter to the young Queen of England. The taking of St. Jean d'Acre was followed by the

most awful loss of life, the magazine within the fortiess having been blown up, killing, it is supposed, about The condition of commercial affairs is said to have improved, the manufacturing districts giving symptoms

advanced. A report was circulated in Paris at the last dates. that a most perfect understanding has taken place becially made public. The Viceroy of Egypt is said to have acquiesced in the ultimatum of the allied power

tion of the Malta Mediterrance contains news from Alexandria, which confirm the reports prevalent at l'a-The new King of Holland was inaugurated on the

28th of Nov., with great festivity.